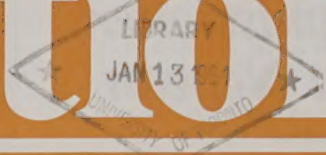


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Ontario
Human Rights
Commission

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Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly proclaims

This Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Thirty-five years ago, on December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the

Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and

against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. 1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. 1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. 1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. 1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. 1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. 1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. 1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

continued on page 4

Gene Rheume: Commissioner from Nepean

by Paul E. Kenyon

Since his appointment to the Ontario Human Rights Commission in May 1982 Gene Rheume has contributed greatly to the commission's endeavours to fulfil its goal of equality of opportunity. Mr. Rheume brings to the commission a great deal of experience in several areas of social service. He was educated at the Universities of British Columbia and Saskatchewan and was employed by the Saskatchewan government as an area social worker and probation officer with the Public Assistance and Rehabilitation Services and later with the Department of Northern Affairs for the Northwest Territories. He has variously held the position of National Chairman of the Native Housing Task Force, project director of a national study on Indians and the Law commissioned by the Canadian Council on Social Development, and Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories. This representative background has afforded Commissioner Rheume enviable qualities to assist him in the exercise of his duties, and his initial interest and experience in the field of social work and social services has led him to a greater understanding of the issues concerning the rights of all people.

Mr. Rheume resides in Nepean with his wife, Helen, and six children. In addition to the qualifications already cited, Commissioner Rheume has been president of two companies in the Ottawa area and vice-president of a third. His current professional field of expertise is that of an adviser and consultant dealing with social action issues. In connection with this, Mr. Rheume has acted in the capacity of facilitator on behalf of the Royal Commission on Labrador, the Manitoba Government, Air Canada, and others. A native of the Peace River area of Alberta, Mr. Rheume has come to know the issues of native people first hand. He advises native people on appropriate forms of action in dealing with government, and has been instrumental in engineering effective solutions to major problems and concerns. His long association with the Native Council of Canada

has granted him the status of honorary life member to six Metis, Indian and non-status Indian associations.

During the summer months, Mr. Rheume often chairs various assemblies and annual meetings of native people. He participated in the recent constitutional debate as a key adviser on native affairs, and has committed himself to continuing the process in the subsequent four-year review set up by the first Ministers.

Mr. Rheume's interests, aside from the commission, include cooking and classical music. He is a voracious reader and enjoys extensive international travel.

Paul E. Kenyon was an Experience '83 Summer Student with the Ontario Human Rights Commission. He is currently studying biology and psychology at McMaster University.



Report on The Visible Minority Women's Conference

by Beverley Salmon

'Racism, Sexism and Work' was the theme of the first provincial conference dealing specifically with concerns of visible minority women. Direct involvement of scores of the participants in planning made this conference especially unique.

The conference, sponsored by the Race Relations Division of the Ontario Human Rights Commission and the Women's Bureau of the Ontario Women's Directorate, was held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education from September 30 to October 2, 1983.

The objectives of this conference were to examine how racism and sexism affect the employment of visible minority women; to facilitate networking among visible minority women to enable them to set priorities and develop strategies to combat racism and sexism; to establish a working relationship between policy makers and visible minority women to affect meaningful change.

Consultation meetings were held in Toronto, Windsor, Ottawa and London to enable visible minority women to contribute ideas for the conference. An advisory committee was subsequently formed and several subcommittees to plan the format. Due to the efforts of regional staff, women in outlying areas were encouraged to participate.

The many women consulted urged that the program focus on networking. As a result workshops and activities allowed opportunities for meeting other women, sharing common experiences and concerns and planning for change.

Daycare, billeting, transportation and some translation services were offered.

Workshop topics included:

- Racism and Sexism in employment — hiring, promotions and problems on the job.
- Government as employer and legislator — its response to visible minority women.
- Labour legislation and employment standards for the unorganized.
- Education as a preparation for employment.
- The working conditions of domestics, farm labour, Workfare.

- Role of unions and professional associations.
- Working women and child-care.
- Self-employment, co-operatives and small business.
- Affirmative Action.

The program commenced Friday evening, September 30th. This session provided networking opportunities in an informal setting. Presentations and cultural events took place as the women gathered to enjoy camaraderie with women from all over the province, view the numerous displays, exchange papers and information and purchase books.

Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship delivered the keynote address Saturday morning. Government officials and community leaders were introduced followed by morning and afternoon workshops.

The Sunday session was devoted to summarizing the workshops and planning for follow-up to ensure change.

A special evening of entertainment was arranged by the advisory committee and took place at Walmer Road United Church. This was a truly co-operative venture with food and entertainment being arranged by the numerous visible minority women who had volunteered their time.

Sincere appreciation is extended to each individual who gave and continues to give of their time and talents to ensure the success of this conference. Their reward will be in seeing results by way of meaningful change and improvement in the working conditions of visible minority women. For these reasons the process of follow-up will be just as important as the planning stages for this long awaited conference. Only then will visible minority women be assured that there was indeed someone out there listening.

Note:
Conference proceedings will be available from the Women's Bureau or the Race Relations Division.

Beverley Salmon is Commissioner Race Relations Division, Ontario Human Rights Commission.

Complaining against the Press

Frequently, persons feel themselves wronged by the news coverage in the press. They feel helpless, especially when their complaint does not constitute a breach under the *Human Rights Code* and therefore recourse to the commission will not avail.

It is well to know that there is an avenue to lodging a complaint.* Most newspapers in the province belong to the Ontario Press Council, which, in its latest Annual Report, published a chapter entitled 'How to Complain': Following are excerpts from that chapter.

The Press Council considers complaints from the public about the conduct of the press in the gathering and publication of news, opinion and advertising.

Anyone with a grievance can complain, even if it involves a newspaper that does not participate in

the Council. The Council, as a voluntary body, considers complaints against non-member newspapers only with their consent, but is ready to seek such consent promptly.

All a complaint costs is postage — and time. The Council meets other expenses involved....

The complaint starts with the letter from the complainant who should define the complaint precisely, and provide pertinent evidence such as newspaper clippings or tearsheets, and evidence of an approach to the newspaper if one has been made.

The Council replies as promptly as possible. Each letter varies with the circumstances, but each leads to the same conclusion — if the newspaper does not redress the complaint to the complainant's satisfaction, the Council will deal with it.

The Council assigns detailed examination of complaints to its Inquiry Committee, made up of five members. The chairman and two others are from among the public

continued on page 4

More on similar fact evidence

In a previous issue of *Affirmation* we discussed at some length the difficulties surrounding the use of similar fact evidence. A good deal of precedent exists with regard to it, and the Courts in Canada, Great Britain and the United States have repeatedly dealt with the thorny question: 'Is evidence admissible that relates not directly to the case under consideration but to similar previous or subsequent acts of the respondent? Such similar acts of behaviour would

then be taken to suggest that, in the case at hand, in fact the respondent acted also in such fashion.' An example of such similar fact evidence would be as follows:

A respondent in a sexual harassment case offers the defence that he has a sterling reputation in the community and has never sexually harassed anyone. It would then be open to the other side to introduce evidence that,

continued on page 3

*The press council advises that the complainant must first give the newspaper an opportunity to satisfy the complainant.

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Editorial

An anniversary with questions

This issue is given over to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Declaration of Human Rights was to be a great incentive for turning the world to a more liberal, more humane, more decent course of action. But it soon became evident that there were a number of nations who had no intention whatsoever of abiding by the high principles enunciated in the Declaration. They went on suppressing human rights at home and their record can hardly be said to have improved during the last 35 years.

But the Declaration is, and remains, a noble expression of human idealism; it represents a goal for which we are to strive; it is a landmark of the

human spirit. The fact that many nations more often dishonour than honour it is sad commentary on our current state of affairs, but it takes nothing away from the grandeur of the vision that the Declaration represents.

We have enough faith to believe that the time will come, however slowly, when the challenge of the Declaration will be met by more and more nations. There will be reverses, but, in the end, the advances will be greater. Perchance when the 50th Anniversary rolls around we may have greater reason to be optimistic.

So we salute the Declaration and its high intent; it speaks the language that we in Canada, and we are proud to say we in Ontario, have made part of our Code and our thinking.

More on similar fact evidence
continued from page 2

contrary to his evidence, he had, indeed, sexually harassed others. In this instance, the similar fact evidence would be admissible to rebut the respondent's defence.

In a recent decision by a board of inquiry presided over by Professor Frederick H. Zemans the matter arose once again. Quoting from a previous decision handed down by Mr. O.B. Shime, the board reiterated that 'the danger in admitting similar fact evidence is that the accused person may be convicted not on the basis of evidence relating to the offence with which he or she is charged, but on the basis of evidence of other acts which show the accused has a disposition which makes it likely that the accused committed the offence for which he or she is being charged.'

Professor Zemans then reiterated: 'given this caveat, the benefit derived from admitting such evidence must be weighed against the prejudice to the person against whom it is admitted.'

'When dealing with matters involving sexual harassment or other alleged violations of the *Human Rights Code* one rarely encounters a situation where the offence or alleged offence takes place in the open and therefore can be proven through eye-witness testimony. That is, rarely will one sexually harass another in full public view. Rather, these events usually take place behind closed doors or with no witnesses present. Such being the case, if similar fact evidence were excluded, the trier of fact would be faced with having to decide an issue

based solely on the evidence of the parties before it. In situations where there is some doubt as to what actually happened, the trier of fact may have difficulty in deciding the matter. Nonetheless, he or she must decide the issue.

'Extraneous sources of evidence come into play within this context, and where such is the case, the trier of fact should be receptive to similar fact evidence. The evidence is not admitted to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused, but rather, similar fact evidence can be used to corroborate testimony previously given. It should not be used if the evidence will unduly influence the trier of fact.'

Professor Zemans then admitted the similar fact testimony for the purposes of rebutting the respondent's defence. He was particularly impressed by the fact that the witness had neither met the complainant nor discussed the issues with her prior to the hearing.

He noted, however, that even had he not admitted the similar fact evidence, he still would have found as fact that the respondent physically touched the complainant because he (Professor Zemans) believed the complainant's testimony in preference to that of the respondent.

As the board pointed out, in cases of sexual harassment there are often no witnesses. As a result, the determination of such cases often depends on an assessment of the credibility of the complainant and the respondent. It is in this regard, that similar fact evidence, if admitted, can play a role.

Chairman's corner



Jim Merritt

The aim of Ontario's *Human Rights Code* is to create, at the community level, a climate of understanding and mutual respect in which all people will be made to feel equal in dignity and rights, that each is a part of the whole Canadian community, and that each has a rich contribution to make to the development and well-being of our province and nation.

This goal reflects the public policy of Ontario and draws its inspiration from the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights, which was proclaimed in 1948, and which forms an integral part of the preamble of Ontario's Code. The UN Declaration, which celebrates its 35th anniversary on December 10, gives recognition to the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family, and is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. The Declaration serves not only as an inspirational tribute to the human spirit, but also as a commitment to the furtherance of universal social harmony.

Legislation on human rights in Ontario performs several functions. It states clearly the public policy of the province. It exhorts people to oppose discriminatory practices. It provides legal redress for individuals who have been discriminated against and creates a mechanism for resolving inter-group tensions. The *Human Rights Code* also reflects the values of our society and provides support for better understanding and respect.

The Code is more than a legal statute however. When the *Human Rights Code* is infringed, not only is a law broken, there is also a tear in the social fabric of our community.

It is vital that we give a high priority to human rights. It is no accident that the preamble to our *Human Rights Code* reflects the language of the UN Declaration of Human Rights. *Human rights is a prime issue* the world over. Our sensitivity to human rights cannot take place in isolation from developments around the world.

According to major international human rights organizations, more than 100 countries throughout the world deny fundamental human rights to some or all of their people. Their violations include killings, 'disappearances', torture, terrorism, expulsion of whole populations, brainwashing, suppression of dissidents, arbitrary arrest and detention, and many other forms of oppression.

Canada has been interested and involved in international human rights

for many years. It is a source of pride that Canada was part of the ratification of, and has adhered to, the principles stated in the two United Nations' international conventions that gave binding legal effect to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Cultural and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 16, 1966. In ratifying these agreements, Canada recognizes its obligations under the documents and confirms its commitment to the elimination of discrimination and the promotion of equality of opportunity.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted and ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1965. I was most fortunate in being chosen to represent Ontario as part of the Canadian delegation at the recent meeting of the appropriate United Nations' Committee's consideration of Canada's Sixth Report with respect to this International Convention.

Not only must we promote and ensure human rights in our own province and nation, we must join with other nations to demand that countries live up to their human rights commitments.

Concern for inhumanity and suffering must extend beyond Ontario and Canada. In signing the UN Declaration of Human Rights and by entering into the various UN covenants and conventions, all member nations have an obligation to promote human rights at home and abroad.

In addition to legislation and international commitments, we can make valuable contributions towards the advancement of civil and political freedoms abroad by speaking out and supporting human rights initiatives taken elsewhere. We can urge our governments to endorse these moves, and we can do everything in our power to increase public awareness and concern.

The strongest safeguard for the protection and respect of personal liberty is an enlightened government, and democracy. Yet, even under enlightened leadership, it is nevertheless necessary to provide effective machinery for the protection of the rights of the individual and of the community.

However, human rights commissions and human rights legislation alone will never end discrimination. We have a uniquely important role to play, but it is imperative that all individuals, organizations and institutions in our society take responsibility for improving human rights. The overwhelming majority of people in Ontario are men and women of goodwill. We must all work together to build a society based on equal opportunity, quality of life, dignity and respect.

The sexual portrayal of women, men and children

There is widespread concern among many Canadians about the use of sexual portrayals and sexual appeals in advertising. This concern is particularly strong among women and, whether fairly or not, those most critical of advertising go so far as to link advertising's sexual portrayal of women to pornography and sexual violence. While the majority of Canadians probably do not feel so strongly about the issue, it is nevertheless true that a substantial number are increasingly troubled by what they perceive to be the use of female sexuality to sell products, and their belief that this is demeaning, insulting and a contributor to socially irresponsible behaviour.

Research evidence concerning the sexual portrayal of men and women in advertising indicates that the use of sexual portrayals of women is widespread. Moreover, research indicates that the numbers of such portrayals are growing, as is what *Time* magazine describes as 'the purulence of the pitch'. In the view of most research analysts, blatant sexual imagery is used in advertising with considerable regularity, and many ads imply access to the female is the reward for buying and using products. Researchers note that, viewed singly, many such ads seem acceptable, but the cumulative impact of hundreds of advertisements depicting women in nude, semi-clad, provocative or submissive poses typically leaves women viewers shocked and angry by what they perceive as exploitative, degrading and dangerous sexual imagery. It should be noted that research indicates that the portrayal of sexually attractive women in advertising generally does not cause

problems: Sexual portrayals as such are not a problem, but portrayals perceived to be sexist elicit significant consumer protest.

Studies of the relationship between verbal and visual content in advertising reveal numerous instances of sexual innuendo and double entendre. Some observers believe that such ads imply that the women portrayed are sexually available to all viewers. Of particular concern is verbal or visual sado-masochistic imagery in advertising, e.g., bondage props and poses or the submissive attitude of one sex to another.

Research evidence indicates that advertising's sexual portrayal of women is growing in number and intensity and also reveals that there is justification for widespread social concern about such depictions. Although it would be gross exaggeration to contend that advertising is a sole or major cause of such social problems as violence against women, there is evidence that some advertising may play a role in perpetuating such problems. For example, a number of studies show clearly that some ads and commercials contributed to the perpetuation of sexual stereotypes: Exposure to stereotyped advertising contributes to strengthen already sex-stereotyped attitudes and behaviours.

Research shows further that there is a relationship between media content and aggressive sexual attitudes and behaviours. Thus, when the depiction of women is sexist, degrading or violent, that depiction may contribute to the perpetuation of a critically serious social problem.

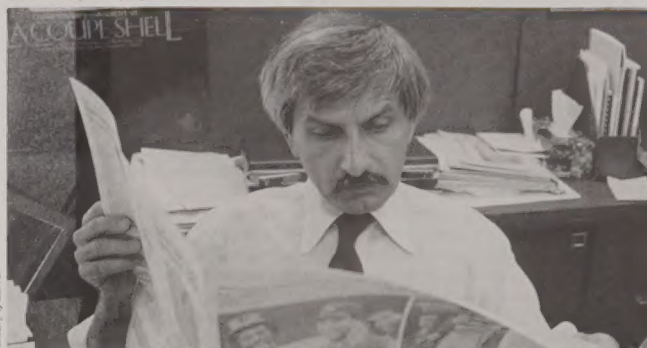
The reflection of reality shown in the media and its advertising can be a powerful and pervasive substantiation of the status quo, with all the force of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Advertisers who use explicit sexuality to sell may be making a serious managerial error. However, the issue is not just managerial, it also has important public policy implications. Many ads continue to exploit women's sexuality, demean them, objectify them, show violence and

aggression against them, and cause widespread offense. Such ads should be unacceptable to any advertiser, no matter how effective the ad might be with some segment of the market. Healthy sexuality in advertising can be acceptable both from a managerial and societal point-of-view, but sexism and the exploitation of women cannot be condoned.

From the preliminary report of the Task Force on Public Violence against Women and Children (Toronto).

Complaining against the Press continued from page 2



members of the Council. Two are employees of member newspapers.

The committee carries out its work in two stages, inviting complainant and newspaper to: (a) submit a final written summary of evidence and argument by a fixed deadline; and (b) attend an informal oral hearing to argue the issue in person.

At the hearing, neither party may be represented by counsel. There are no pleadings, no cross-examination. No one is sworn and there is no verbatim record of proceedings. The committee asks the complainant to speak first, followed by the newspaper. Each has a chance for rebuttal. Committee members ask questions. Either party may call witnesses.

After the hearing, the committee

agrees on a draft adjudication which goes to the Council for adoption or amendment.

Subsequently, the Council announces the adjudication in a press release which names complainant and newspaper. The newspaper involved is under an obligation to publish the adjudication.

A member of the press wishing to complain about the conduct of individuals and organizations toward the press, should also write to the Council office.

Mail all letters of complaint to:

Executive Secretary,
Ontario Press Council,
151 Slater St., Suite 708,
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights continued from page 1

Article 21. 1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. 1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. 1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. 1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. 1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29. 1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purpose and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.